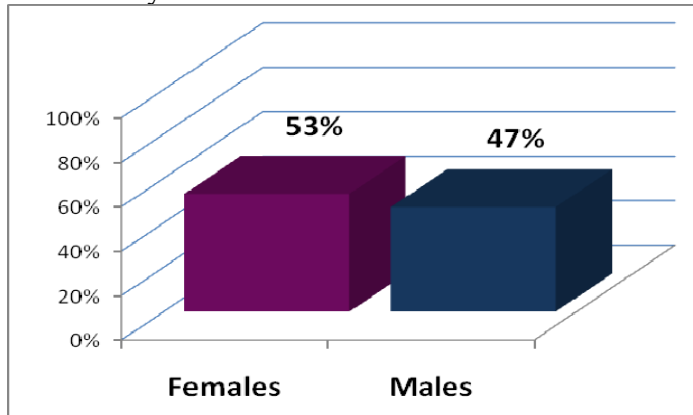


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Figure 1: New commits with incarcerated family members by sex



CURRENT ADJC RESEARCH

John Vivian, (2007), ADJC Security Camera Expansion Request

The management of a large number of delinquents in confined spaces frequently results in tense situations which can escalate into injury assaults. During the first nine months of 2007, ADJC had 187 incidents with injuries of juveniles assaulting juveniles, and 8 incidents with injuries of juveniles assaulting staff. The Department has taken steps to improve safety, and one of those steps was the deployment of additional security cameras. There is a considerable body of research showing that the environment plays a powerful role in determining offender behavior, and that changing it can reduce offender misconduct. The Department uses cameras to help investigate incidents, to promote staff accountability, and to assist in the investigation of allegations of staff misconduct. The Quality Assurance (QA) unit uses the camera system to compare log entries with actual events captured on camera. In a recent incident involving a staff assaulted by a juvenile, camera footage was used as a training aid. The footage was reviewed at each facility within 24 hours of the

incident and discussions were held about how the situation could have been handled better.

John Vivian, Michelle Anderson and Gopal Chengalath, (2007), Criminogenic and protective factors validation project.

The Criminogenic and Protective Factors Assessment (CAPFA) was adopted by ADJC in 2005 as a systematic and objective risk and needs assessment tool. R&D completed Phases One and Two of the validation project in December of 2007. Below are the results obtained for selected CAPFA domains: **Aggression:** As currently constituted, the items and summary levels within this domain provide a relatively valid indicator of Aggression risk. No additional work is recommended. **Alcohol & Drugs:** As currently constituted, the items and summary levels within this domain provide a relatively valid indicator of Alcohol and Drug risk. No additional work is recommended. **Social Influences:** While the Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) believed that the items and summary levels within this domain provide a somewhat valid indicator of Social Influence risk, additional research is necessary on the criminogenic nature of this domain. **Use of Free Time:** As currently constituted, the item weights within this domain need to be adjusted to provide a more valid Use of Free Time summary risk level. **Skills:** As currently constituted, the item weights within this domain need to be adjusted to provide a more valid Skills summary risk level. **Attitudes & Behaviors:** As currently constituted, the item weights within this domain need to be adjusted to provide a more valid Attitudes and Behaviors summary risk level.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA

How close do juveniles on parole live to their assigned parole office?

JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

John Hipp, Susan Turner, Jesse Janneta and Rita Shah, (2008), *Parolees' Access to Social Services: A Study of California Parolees, Western Society of Criminology 2008 Annual Conference.*

This study utilizes a unique dataset that combines information on parolees in the state of California over a two-year period (2005-06) with information on service providers for parolees over this same period. By geocoding the addresses of parolee residences and the addresses of service providers, they were able to measure the number of service providers within two miles of a parolee. They categorized these services along a number of dimensions. They also measured how impacted these providers were with a measure of "potential demand": the number of parolees within two miles of a provider. They found that although racial and ethnic minority parolees had more service providers nearby, the providers appeared to be particularly impacted given their measure of potential demand. They also found that the parolees arguably most in need of social services—those who have spent more time in correctional institutions, have been convicted of more serious or violent crimes in their careers, or are sex offenders—either lived near fewer social services, or the providers near them appear impacted based on their measure of potential demand.

Eileen Sullivan, Milton Mino, Katherine Nelson and Jill Pope, (2002), *Families as a resource in recovery from drug abuse: An evaluation of La Bodega de la Familia, Vera Institute*

La Bodega de Familia is a New York City substance abuse treatment program that since 1996 "has tried to show that by engaging and helping the families of drug users, the criminal justice system can overcome the limitations of its present focus on punishment and treatment of users alone." The researchers evaluated the success of La Bodega by comparing the substance abuse and recidivism of adult offenders enrolled in La Bodega to the substance abuse and recidivism of a comparison group. Offenders receiving La Bodega services were found to have had a greater reduction in drug usage than the comparison group. The researchers found no evidence, however, that La Bodega participants were less likely to recidivate than users

from the comparison group or that providing social and emotional support to the families of drug users lead to increases in the amount of treatment that drug users would otherwise receive. Planners at the Vera Institute designed La Bodega to build support *around* an offender. The program was built on the belief that "by strengthening all family members and the family as a unit (you can) keep substance abusers in treatment longer, thereby reducing their substance abuse and criminal involvement." Their study involved 181 adult substance abusers and their family members. Their research cohort included 50 who were enrolled in La Bodega from 1999 – 2000 and 56 who were in a comparison group. Research subjects were largely unmarried men in their mid to late thirties. Sullivan et al., used a variety of instruments including the *Family Environmental Scale* (FES) to measure pre and post program attitudes and behaviors. The researchers measured recidivism as re-arrest, re-arrest that led to conviction and post-arraignment detention.

Traquina Emeka, (2008), *Predicting Recidivism in a Cohort of Juvenile Probationers: A Risk Assessment Instrument, Western Society of Criminology 2008 Annual Conference.*

Risk assessment instruments are deemed necessary to predict juvenile offending. In this research, a risk prediction instrument was developed and validated using predictor variables contained in a Texas Juvenile Probation Commission secondary data set. Logistic regression was utilized to identify correlates of the binary recidivism outcome. A Burgess-style scale was used to combine predictor variables. From the cumulative risk score, the cases were sorted into classes categorizing juveniles by levels of risk. During validation, the risk assessment instrument was found to be moderately successful at predicting juvenile recidivism. Further, the scale was most successful at predicting recidivism for subgroups of juvenile males and minorities.

JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

Most juveniles live close to their parole offices. On average, 83% of them live 10 miles or less from their assigned parole office.